

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 15TH, 1888

NUMBER 2

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
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TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train
leaves Rio at 4 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:30, Entre
Rios 9:30 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 11:30 p.m. São Paulo train
leaves Rio at 6 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 8:15 a.m., and Cachoeira,
where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10. From
Entre Rios train leaves at 12:02 a.m., arriving at Porto Novo
da Cunha at 11:45. Dom Pedro II. train leaves Itaboraí at 6:15
a.m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:30 p.m.; Porto Novo
at 1:05. Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio
at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra
at 10:25, Entre Rios at 12:25 and Mariano Proprietor (terminus)
at 6:58 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:20 and arrives
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at
3:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Dom Pedro II.
train leaves Mariano Proprietor at 12:02 a.m.; Cachoeira 5:50
and Porto Novo 6:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p.m.
Mixed Express, leaves Rio at 8:30 and 9:20 a.m., 3:15
and 5:20 p.m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:05 p.m.; second
and third to Barra arriving at 10:10 a.m. and 3:55 p.m. and
third to Boleim arriving at 17:30. Dom Pedro II. train leaves
Rio at 4:30 a.m., arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 3:20 p.m.;
leaves Barra at 4 and 5:50 a.m.; arriving in Rio at 12:15 a.m. and
1:15 p.m. and leave Boleim at 2:10 a.m., arriving in Rio at 7:30.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday,
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Dom
Pedro II. train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p.m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:30 a.m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p.m., arriving at S. Paulo at 8:20 p.m. Dom Pedro II. train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:02 p.m.
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II. line.
CANTAGALO R.R.—Leaves Nilópolis (Sant'Anna)
7 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:55. Cordão (1 hour
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CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Coroa
Velha, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4
and 6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m.
and at 12:30 p.m. on weekdays.
PRYORVILLE SPACEMAN AND R.R.—Steamers leave
Traquice March at 4 p.m. week days and 7 a.m. Sundays
and holidays. Ret. ming. trains leave Praia Vermelha at 7:30 a.m.
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vidos.
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 15th, 1888.

THE attention of the Sociedade Central de Imigração has recently been invited by Comendador Malvino Reis to a project for the creation of a new credit institution to be known as the "Banco Agrícola do Brazil," in which he proposes to unite merchants and planters for the purpose of providing capital to meet the exigencies caused by the transformation of labor. We do not know what action the society will take in this matter, but as the friend and protector of the poor immigrant who has only his hands with which to gain a livelihood, there ought to be but one choice. The creation of credit institutions to protect existing proprietors and perpetuate antiquated conditions of industry and society is clearly an error and is highly inimical to the future welfare of the immigrant. If this be true, as we claim, then the society must clearly oppose every proposition of that character. We will lay down the proposition, which no one will dispute, that the greater the number of its people who can be made self-supporting and prosperous, the richer and stronger will the country be. A few rich proprietors do not represent the strength of a nation, like a great mass of thriving, well-to-do people of a middle class. What we need in Brazil, therefore, is a large class of small planters, tradesmen, mechanics, etc., who will be proprietors and taxpayers, and who will be deeply interested in the protection of life and property, the maintenance of schools, the creation of roads, bridges, etc., and the intelligent development of agriculture and skilled industries. Agricultural credit institutions, created for the relief of embarrassed planters, will never accomplish this result. The new lever for the uplifting of this country is labor, and not credit. As long as the improvident debtor can command credit he will never economize, but when he has only the choice between work and retrenchment on the one side, and bankruptcy on the other, then we may see what mettle there is in him. If he has the right kind of spirit he will need little of this artificial credit; if not, then he will go to the wall, as he should. The tendency of all these instrumentalities is to foster unworthy men and perpetuate unsound enterprises and practices. There will always be found private sources of credit for good men and good enterprises, so that, as a rule, no great loss can result from the absolute withdrawal of state and corporate aid in such channels. If there be any real need of national aid, let it be in the providing of markets for the products of labor,

rather than the loan of cash on probabilities, or eventualities. The unfortunate may appeal to our charity, but embarrassed wealth may well be left to its own resources. We trust that the immigration society will give this question its earliest consideration and then let us know how far it is in accord with this attractive idea of borrowing one's self rich.

THE reappearance of cholera in the Argentine Republic, as announced by the *Nación* of Buenos Aires on the 12th, should lead the sanitary authorities of this city to at once put their affairs in order. We do not refer to purely quarantine regulations and the expenditure of more money at Ilha Grande, but to the proper cleaning and inspection of the dangerous districts of this city. At the present moment the city is exceptionally healthy for this time of the year, water is abundant though imperfectly distributed, and the principal streets are moderately clean. There are still some dangerous cortijos in the thickly-settled districts where cholera, or any other infectious disease, would quickly get a foothold, and there are localities where the streets and dwellings are in a dangerously filthy condition. These should at once be put in order. There is also a great defect in the proper drainage of the low-lying district of Cidade Nova which might prove serious in case of epidemic. The correction of this defect has been agreed upon by the authorities directly interested, but is embargued by others who appear to be more anxious to preserve all the "red-tape" formalities of the departments than to improve the sanitary condition of the city. The serious experiences of the past year with small-pox ought to be a lesson to the authorities that delays in such matters are fatally dangerous. Attention was early called to the existence of that disease in various parts of the city, but not one step was taken to check it until it was practically beyond control. And the result was a loss of considerably over three thousand lives. There may be no way to fix the responsibility for such negligence, but it is a public crime of the most aggravated character. We may now be in no great danger of a cholera invasion, but it is quite as necessary to put the city in a proper sanitary condition as though that dreaded disease had actually crossed our frontiers.

THE manifest increase of crime in this country, as shown by the daily reports of savage murders and assaults from the provinces, is a matter which ought to arrest serious attention. Crime is of course to be found everywhere, and in its most revolting phases. But it will be difficult, in our opinion, to find a country where assassination is more common than in Brazil, and where so little attention is given to it. Hardly a mail comes from the north, or from the south, which does not bring accounts of murders, unparalleled in savage ferocity and brutality. And yet, no one seems to feel the slightest interest in the matter, as long as the victims are strangers. Even the press reproduces the particulars of these crimes without a note of comment. We do not like to charge that this betrays a lack of interest in the general well-being of society and in the good name of the country, nor that it discloses an indifference for human life which is rarely found among civilized nations. And yet, what else can we say? The columns of the native press are witnesses to the truth of our assertion, and they fail to show either an aroused public sentiment for the suppression of these crimes, or a swift enforcement of the law against the criminals. The truth is, we are living in an age of mawkish sentimentality in regard to the punishment of criminals. And the more atrocious the

crime, the stronger this sentiment appears in favor of the criminal. Not only are there foolish women who stand ready to crown these monsters with flowers, but there are equally foolish men who, in the name of justice and humanity, put every obstacle in the way of meting out punishment. Justice should never be savage, but she should be impartial and unrelenting. We can not see the consistency of treating a murder with so much indifference, as though the blood and property of a murdered man were of no account to society and to the state, and then display so much sympathy for the murderer and anxiety that his rights shall not be infringed and that he shall not be unduly punished. Is the life of a criminal then of more account to society than that of a law-abiding citizen? Or is society run on the principle that a live dog is worth more than a dead lion? Under present conditions, life and property are clearly not protected in Brazil. And the frequency of crimes and the rapid increase of those classes from which so many criminals come, leads to the conclusion that men must either take the execution of justice into their own hands, or the laws and courts must be roused from the lethargy into which they have fallen. The jury has become a broad farce in the courts of justice, if not the open protector and defender of criminals. The bench, too, has become weak and venal, too dependent upon political changes to be impartial and efficient. And the whole machinery of justice is clearly so complicated and so slow in its operation as to be almost practically useless. It is time certainly that the whole system should be thoroughly overhauled and reformed.

(Continued from our last.)

THE PAST YEAR.

THE progress made in the emancipation of slavery in Brazil during 1887 forms one of the most interesting chapters in the year's history, and is certainly a very hopeful promise for the future. Upon the adoption of the Saraiva-Cotegipe law of 1885, it was announced by the government and its slavery supporters that this would positively be the last step taken to accelerate the extinction of slavery. This law in reality effected very little toward that end, beyond the liberation of a few thousand sexagenarians, while in other respects it was manifestly less liberal than the law of 1871. During the ensuing year, while the registry of existing slaves was being effected and while the Cotegipe cabinet was able to maintain discipline in the ranks of its supporters, no further step toward emancipation was taken. The abolitionists had nearly all been kept out of the Chamber; public meetings had been in a measure suppressed, and an appearance of determined coercion was maintained. Early in 1887 it became apparent that the planters were neglecting to register their slaves, and also that irregularities were being practised which might occasion trouble. The registry closed at the end of March and, though no official report has yet been made, enough is known to make it certain that the number of slaves registered will not exceed 700,000, instead reaching 1,000,000 as estimated. Controversies have since arisen over the legality of registering slaves through a third party, and of describing them as of "unknown parentage," the first decisions of the then minister of agriculture (Antonio Prado) being against such entries. Since then, under his successor (Rodrigo Silva) these decisions have been reversed, and the government has persistently used its authority to protect the slave-holder. An active and aggressive abolition society in Campos has brought about several conflicts during the year. In Rio Grande do Sul a general

movement occurred in favor of liberation on conditions of time service, through which the number of slaves in that province was greatly reduced. It was in S. Paulo, however, that the most significant and important emancipatory movement has occurred. Up to the middle of the year very little progress had been made in that province, although a small band of abolitionists in the provincial capital had been doing some very effective work in the release of irregularly held slaves. The redemption of the city of Santos, however, opened an asylum for fugitives, and the successful escape and concealment of slaves soon aroused widespread consternation. In July the emancipation movement made rapid progress. In August the government took the stand that slaves registered as of "unknown parentage" were not *ipso facto* free, notwithstanding the decisions of the courts, and this led to popular demonstrations in many places, and to a prohibition of public meetings in this city. The efforts made by government supporters to secure an excuse for this measure, led to contradictory petitions from Campinas, S. Paulo, which gave the occasion for a declaration from Senator Antonio Prado in favor of a definite and speedier emancipation. The occasion and lack of organization prevented legislative action, but from that time the movement in S. Paulo has gone on rapidly increasing until at the end of the year the planters were freeing their slaves spontaneously by hundreds. This has been made easier by the large number of immigrants received during the year, some 34,000, which has tended to allay fears about a labor crisis on the plantations. It is now seen, also, that when S. Paulo becomes free, her territory will become a haven for fugitives from other provinces and her labor market will always be full. In Rio de Janeiro, however, the planters are trying to check the movement, and with the result that they will suffer all the more severely in the end.

The number of immigrants received in the country during the year has been largely in excess of any previous year's record, owing principally to the active propaganda made in Europe by the planters of S. Paulo. The books of the provincial *hospedaria* at the capital show that 34,310 had registered there during the year. The total number arriving in the empire will probably exceed 45,000. There have been no changes in their status in the country, other than those growing out of a better appreciation of the value of free labor, but it is confidently hoped that a public sentiment is now being developed which will in a brief period result in such changes as will improve their opportunities for gaining a livelihood and bettering their condition. The Prado land law project failed during the last session, but the question is not yet settled.

There has been a very noteworthy advance in public opinion during the year in regard to such changes in the political institutions of the country as will give a greater measure of local autonomy. The project for municipal government reform did not receive much attention in the last General Assembly, but the sentiment was frequently expressed in other discussions that this and another affecting the administration of the provinces must be seriously considered at no very distant day. In the province of São Paulo, a secession movement has attracted some attention during the year, and, though not numerically strong, it must be considered as one indication of the direction in which the current of public sentiment is setting. Great dissatisfaction has frequently been expressed in Rio Grande do Sul and Pará over the drain of revenue from those provinces to the imperial capital, and over the delays and blunders made in administering local affairs from so great a distance and through

officials representing the general government. If São Paulo now unites with these distant provinces in demanding local government and a fair division of the public revenues, the general government will have to yield. Aside from the "separatist" movement in São Paulo, it is well known that a great majority of the younger men of that province are determined to secure this reform, and should the present emancipation sentiment lead to the abolition of slavery there during the current year—as is more than probable—another pretext will arise for a large measure of decentralization. São Paulo will be justly unwilling to bear any share in the burdens of a taxation destined to protect and support the reactionary, slave-holding provinces, and she will have the power and influence to enforce her will.

(To be continued.)

RETROSPECT FOR 1887.

Extracted from the *Jornal do Commercio*, Jan. 31.

We believe we are faithfully translating the general commercial feeling, at the close of 1887, in considering this as signifying greater confidence in the future of the country. The terrible problem, whose near, inevitable solution dispirited the most audacious spirits, is, day by day losing its alarming gravity; the servile element is no longer considered a necessary factor of production, and statistics are incontestably proving the superiority of free labor. The abundant crops of cotton, sugar, rubber in the northern provinces reply with eloquence to the obstructionists, and to the excessively timid.

Industrial activity awakes with energy. Agriculture already recognizes the advantages of a varied production; the cultivation of cane is resuscitated, animated by general sympathy and breathing more freely, since it finds itself relieved of export duties on sugar recently abolished, and already dreams of its wealth in the past. The manufacturing industry is to a considerable extent represented by spinning and weaving mills, which prosper and multiply, stimulating the cultivation of our cotton, abundant in nearly all our provinces and of superior quality.

The expectations of an abundant crop of coffee are confirmed, which notwithstanding the quantity, will find remunerative prices in foreign markets, where consumption was excessively reduced in the past year.

Our especial attention (as to import duties) is called to kerosene. The exorbitant duties weighing on this article, used almost entirely by the poorer classes, had already been pointed out by us as absurd, for they exceeded too per cent. Notwithstanding all these considerations, the tariff of 1887 still further increased the import duties on this persecuted article, making each case pay \$3.045. As a case in New York costs \$5 to 90 c., or more or less \$3.00, kerosene pays under the new tariff at the rate of 160 per cent.

Rice shows a notable increase in the importation of 43,148 bags, which is in truth deplorable for an agricultural country.

The shipments of coffee in 1887 did not exceed 2,241,755 bags, of 60 kilos., against 3,580,965 bags in 1886; that is, they decreased by 1,339,210 bags, or about 37 per cent. Prices, taking as a basis Ordinary first, which averaged \$27.1 per 100 lbs. in 1886, rose to \$25.45 in 1887, that is \$3.274 on the former price, or over 76½ per cent.

The news that the Treasury could keep out of the market for a long time also contributed to the advance in exchange. On April 29th, in fact, it was known that the Treasury had accepted the offer made through the Banco Internacional do Brazil by European bankers to open a credit up to £2,000,000 stig. for a year. This arrangement permitted the Treasury to withdraw from the exchange market for a considerable period and to avoid competition with trade and depressing rates. Taken from this point of view the operation was advantageous to commercial interests. We learn the Treasury did not use the credit for £2,000,000 to which we have referred, and also that the imperial government decided to take over the sum of \$10,000,000, which was due the province of Rio de Janeiro by the sale of the Cantagalo railway to the Leopoldina company, the rate of exchange being fixed at 23½.

In reference to the advances, about 10,000,000\$, made during the year to the Bank of Brazil by the Treasury, the *Jornal* says: "It will be said that it is not worth while to retire paper money to afterwards, in a short time, re-issue it. To say

this, however, it is necessary to confound paper money whose issue costs but the labor of printing the notes, with a circulation that has its own value, because it earns interest, which possesses the requisite of elasticity, because it accompanies the movements of business, and only remains in circulation so long as it is in demand and can be of service, thus not running the risk of depreciation."

FALMEIRAS.

Extract from a letter to the *South American Mail* from Dr. Mansfield, R. N., ex-Chief Medical Officer on the South American Station.

Sir,—I think it just to offer a few observations for the information of those requiring a *sanitary change* at little expense, and at the convenient distance of two hours train, as I am convinced of the benefit my patients have derived from it. At Palmeiras, in perhaps the shortest period my experience of nearly nineteen years in public service has brought before me, the most evident and rapid improvement in people affected with malarial poisoning fever took place.

The salubrious effect of the climate, (the average heat in the shade being from 80° to 100° Fahr. in the hot season, lower than in the city) the cool and even cold nights, productive of long refreshing sleep, the atmosphere replete with ozone, which is almost at a minimum at times at the littoral of the harbor, except during the sea breeze, lead me, after the study and insertion of its effects on over 90 persons under my charge there, to consider it to be one of the best and most accessible resorts for invalids, in the vicinity of Rio.

The moisture is not sufficient to keep one indoors for long, the water is cold and abundant. The climate is almost identical with the military sanitary post of the British government at Jauara, where are received convalescents afflicted with the malarial, pernicious and yellow fevers, formerly so widespread in our West Indian and Central American possessions, and I have no hesitation in saying that to such convalescents, or even to those who are "out of sorts," not overworked, but "over-cited," a few days change at Palmeiras most produce a new feeling of life. I understand that the imperial government are contemplating the propriety of establishing a *sanatorium* there. Should this be the case, it must necessarily save immense expense, as patients will recover as rapidly at Palmeiras in as many days as in so many weeks in the vicinity of the city.

I feel certain that a short sojourn on those hills would often save the expense of a long and ineffectual voyage which people often blithely start on for change of air.

PURKE MANSFIELD, B. A., M. D.
Master Surgeon and Fellow of the Med. Soc., London.

NOTIFICATION.

To persons interested in claims before the Anglo-Chilian commission of arbitration:

The British Minister in Chile desires to inform all who it may concern that the work of the Mixed Commission of Arbitration appointed under the Convention of the 4th of January, 1883, to judge the claims deduced by British subjects against the Government of Chile in consequence of the acts and operations of the Chilean forces during the late war with Peru and Bolivia, has been concluded.

The following awards in favor of claimants remain to be satisfied:

No.	Name.	No.	Name.
22.....	Philip Rosenthal.	64.....	Lebeus Sumpter.
42.....	William S. Stanley.	84.....	James Canby.
50.....	John T. North.		

The claims in the following list have, in addition, been accepted by the Chilean Government to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in silver. This sum is to be distributed in the manner here given. A deduction of six per cent. (6%) is made on the whole amount by the Chilean Government to defray the expenses of the Commission, and one of five per cent. (5%) by H. M.'s Government to cover the remuneration and expenses of the Agent for claims:

No.	Name.	Amount.	No.	Name.	Amount.
1.....	Deductions 6%	\$11,000	91 A. Barclay.....	1,290	
2.....	James Noble.....	1,700	92 James O'Connor.....	1,810	
3.....	George E. Steele.....	2,000	93 W. A. Smith.....	1,250	
4.....	Peruvian Guano Company.....	47,215	101 David White.....	5,721	
5.....	E. Chirineo.....	2,500	102 Benjamin Chapman.....	1,918	
6.....	D. McElfelin.....	895	103 Henry Gray.....	1,000	
7.....	F. Kelly.....	18,150	104 Lubian Trevis.....	692	
8.....	Andrew Jackson.....	640	105 A. T. White.....	3,330	
9.....	James Clarke.....	810	106 W. H. B. Irving.....	5,727	
10.....	Barclay Burns.....	190	107 E. Buechler.....	3,097	
11.....	Francis Boyd.....	1,358	Total.....	\$100,000	

Eleven claims have been remanded as not within the competency of the Commission, viz:

No.	Name.
26.....	Samuel Peake
35.....	Friedrich Peckle
36.....	Gimston, Edmundson & Co.
47.....	Miller & Co.
48.....	Peruvian Guano Company.
58.....	John T. North.
61.....	Henry H. Stagle
75.....	London Bank of Mexico.
8.....	Campbell, Jones & Co.
116.....	Susan Cooper & Fleckenstein.
118.....	Mercedes Reid & Mendon.

One has been remanded in the same way in part only, viz.:

No.	Name.
73.....	William Speedie.

In these the rights of the claimant are not affected by the fact that his case has been presented to the Commission.

All persons entitled to receive money, either in virtue of an award or in consequence of the acceptance of a claim, are hereby invited to apply to the British Legation at Santiago for the amount that may be due to them, either personally or through a duly accredited Agent. If personally,

evidence of identity, certified by a British Consular Officer, must be produced, as thus:

[Signature of the Claimant].

"I hereby declare that the above signature is that of—a claimant before the Anglo-Chilian Commission of Arbitration, Claim No.—, personally known to me as such.

[Date].

[Signature of Consular Officer]."

It through an Agent, the person accredited must present a Power of Attorney from the claimant stating that the person issuing it is known to the Consul, who attests it, to be the claimant in the particular claim specified. Persons having no agents or acquaintance in Santiago or Valparaiso can send Powers, if they think fit, to Mr. J. Henry Thomas, British Vice-Consul at Santiago and Agent for claims, or to Mr. W. H. Newman, H.M.'s Consul at Valparaiso.

It has not been easy to compile exactly the total value of all the claims presented to the Commission. They are stated in various currencies, and a question of the value of these currencies at a given date has arisen to make the task more difficult. The following is a reduction of all denominations to a scale of silver dollars at thirty-eight pence (38s.) to the dollar:

Value of all presented.....	\$7,721,457.07	£1,223,038.41
Do. claims remanded.....	\$5,576,197.63	£ 889,897.19
Do. Judged and arranged.....	\$1,148,251.44	349,749.59
Total.....	\$7,224,452.07	£1,223,038.41
Do. awards and arrangements.....	\$ 99,279.97	£ 3,077.13

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The Bahia senatorial election is to come off on the 31st inst.

—Conterfeit "nickels" have made their appearance in São Paulo.

—There were 1,494 deaths in Campinas, São Paulo, during the past year.

—The December gas bill of the city of Campinas amounted to \$5,778.00.

—The formal opening of the S. Paulo provincial assembly occurred on the 10th inst.

—The Rio Grande custom house yielded 2,502,251\$241 and the *meça de rendas* 314,526\$552 during the past year.

—Cases of small-pox have reappeared in Santos, and the municipal council has decided to again open the lazaretto.

—The Pará provincial budget for the current year annuls the Sant'Anna Nery contract for the introduction of immigrants.

—An epidemic of *beriberi* has broken out in the Santa Clara convent in Sorocaba, São Paulo, and a large number of its inmates have abandoned the building.

—A measure has been introduced into the São Paulo provincial assembly providing for the introduction of 50,000 immigrants into the northern districts of that province.

—The December receipts of the Pernambuco custom house amounted to 1,947,228\$744, of the *recochadeira geral* 53,861\$074, and of the *recochadeira* provincial 144,005\$609.

—The Goiaz provincial assembly has voted a guarantee of 6% on 120,000\$ for 30 years in favor of Juan José Corra de Moraes for the navigation of the Rio Vermelho.

—The Englishman, Miguel Goncalves (?), arrested at Limeira, S. Paulo, for instigating slaves to run away, was granted habeas corpus by the Court of Appeals at the capital on the 2d inst.

—A considerable number of the residents of Junilhy, S. Paulo, have petitioned the president of that province to restrain soldiers (regulars) from entering railway trains in search of fugitive slaves.

—The provincial assembly of Pará has granted an exclusive privilege to Thomas Bain for a manufacturing establishment, in which the fibres of cotton, wool, flax, jute, and several native plants will be employed.

—There were registered in S. Paulo under the law of 1885 a total of 107,329 slaves. So numerous have been the recent emancipations that it is estimated that the province does not now possess over 70,000.

—The December receipts of the S. Paulo post-office amounted to 12,133\$690 for the city and 29,028\$850 for the rest of the province, against 11,642\$560 and 26,508\$803 respectively in the same month of 1886.

—The customs officials at Santos seem to be having considerable trouble with the immigrants, many of whom, while accepting free passage to Brazil, have money enough to invest in a little contraband. A few days since a woman was detected carrying 28 silk cravats in her *turnure* and four dress patterns wrapped about her body, and on the 3rd a little girl was found with 8 gold watches, 3 silver watches and a gold bracelet on her person. Very knowing agriculturists, these!

—The Rio de Janeiro provincial law regarding immigration, etc., was formally approved by the president on the 2nd.

—A new literary periodical has made its appearance in Santos under the title *O Lepidoptero*. Perhaps the name will prove to have been well chosen.

—The first number of a new daily was issued in Santos on the 10th inst. under the title of *Cidade de Santos*. It is to be devoted chiefly to commercial matters.

—The *Correio Paulistano* of the 5th inst. says that 34,310 immigrants were received in that province during the past year, as shown by the records at the *hospedaria*. Of these 15,692 entered during the first six months, and 18,618 the last.

—According to the *Correio*, of Campinas, of the 3rd inst., a revolt of Italian colonists had occurred on a plantation near Santa Barbara. The colonists had threatened to kill the director, and a police detachment had been sent to repress the disturbance.

—The municipality of Valença, Rio de Janeiro, has been invaded by a horde of gypsies who are committing all sorts of petty thefts, and the local press charge that the police are neglecting their duties in not obliging these vagabonds to leave the district.

—The S. Paulo *Relação* (court of appeals) held 94 sessions during the past year and gave decisions on 1,494 cases, of which 1,247 were civil and 247 criminal. Of these 950 were election cases, showing that a monarchy is quite as much given up to "politics" as a republic.

—On the 8th inst. in Nietberoy the image of Our Lady of the Rosary was being carried from the parish church to her chapel, but the bearers were careless apparently and the image fell to the ground and was reduced to fragments, which fragments were deposited in the parish church. *Abit ouca!*

—On the 4th inst. a woman was murdered by a slave at a place called Cambeby, in the municipality of S. Fidelis, Rio de Janeiro, who also stabbed some of her children. The police were informed of the matter, and on proceeding to the place, found that the slave had been burnt by unknown parties. Lynch law, however, is considered barbarous!

—The late Conde de Pereira Marinho, the well-known Bahia capitalist, left a legacy of 1,000\$ to the Queen of Portugal. After paying the usual legacy duties, there remained 807\$865 of the bequest at Her Majesty's disposal. The money has recently been divided by the legatee between two asylums, one for the education of seamstresses and servants, and the other for poor girls.

—The "Sociedade Promotora da Imigração," of São Paulo, has asked permission of the imperial government to introduce 3,000 families of colonists for the plantations of that province under the provisions of the law of 28th September, 1885. Most certainly! Let the poor planter of S. Paulo have the abas asked for, and then let the rich and prosperous merchant tax for it!

—A Minas correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio* says that the Anna Florença usine, in the northern part of the province, ground 4,280 tons of cane during the past season (93 days), which cost \$5333 per ton. The product was 370,800 kilos of sugar and 76,800 litres of rum. The price of sugar, in bags, rose to 18340 per arroba (32 pounds). The profits of the season are estimated at 30,000\$.

—The Rio Grande do Sul provincial assembly has recently passed a law for levying an import duty of 200 rs. per kilogramme on all cotton and woolen goods introduced into the province from any part of the empire. This is directly in violation of the constitution, and of decisions of the government, but when the central authority is too weak to enforce the law the provinces will probably carry out the principles of local protection to the last degree.

—The Pará provincial budget for 1888 provides for a total expenditure of 3,073,628\$383, and estimates the total receipts at 3,995,131\$000. The appropriations include 734,580\$ for public instruction, 70,000\$ for public worship, 480,162\$937 for public works, 462,706\$892 for police service, 382,300\$ for steamship subsidies, 157,375\$ for collecting and auditing revenues, 135,300\$ for public lighting, and 140,711\$81 for provincial employees, pensioners, etc.

—The *Monitor Campesino*, of Campos, province of Rio de Janeiro, completed a half century of existence on the 31st ult., being one of the oldest provincial papers in the empire. The *Monitor* was inaugurated on January 1st, 1838, and was first printed on Lisbon linen "almasso" paper. Its press was manufactured in London by J. Cope & Sherwin. In 1840 it fused with another Campos journal, since when it has been known by its present title. It was the purpose of its proprietors to begin its second half century in an enlarged form, but a delay in the shipment of a new press has deferred this for a few days. The *Monitor* has our compliments and best wishes.

—The October receipts of the sub-treasury in Mato Grosso amounted to 17,167\$288.

—The city of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, contains 4,022 houses, indicating a population of about 25,000.

—The São Paulo planters are now freely making contracts with the free-labor for service on their plantations. The wages paid are not high, but an adjustment in that respect will come in good time.

—On the night of the 7th inst. an "unpleasantness" occurred in Uberaba, a party of men breaking into the house of Lieut. Col. Sampaio and ordering him to leave the place next day, under threats of death. He accordingly left. The same persons on the next day attacked the residence of the *juz de direito* of that district and ordered him to clear out, and then they went to the *juz municipal* and ordered him to resign. The mob evidently does not appreciate the judiciary.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The October receipts of the Rio do Ouro railway amounted to 9,250\$828.

—The December traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 294,877\$50, of which passengers produced 77,512\$50, and goods 185,634\$40.

—The government has granted the proprietors of the Santa Theresia "inclined plane" another year in which to extend that road on the Hallife system.

—The October traffic receipts of the Norte railway are officially stated to have been 26,938\$298, and the expenses 5,611\$220. This appears very satisfactory.

—A provincial decree, dated on the 2nd, grants an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on an additional capital of 600,000\$ to the Sant'Anna railway, province of Rio de Janeiro, to extend the line to S. João do Principe, under certain conditions.

—The Itanao company, São Paulo, has recently raised about 60,000\$ by subscription to complete its extension from Charqueada to S. Pedro, a distance of 23 kilometres, and it is expected that the works will now be carried forward without further delay.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 8th inst. states that an English company, to be known as the "Rio de Janeiro and Northern Railway Company, Limited," has purchased the Norte line. The capital of the company is £500,000, issued through Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., and was all taken.

—An important project has just been referred to the president of S. Paulo by the minister of agriculture for information. It is an application for a ninety year's privilege for the construction of a circular railway to commence at Porto Feliz, on the Itapetininga branch of the Sorocabana railway, and cutting this line, the Itanao, Rio Claro, Paulista, Mogyana, and S. Paulo and Rio lines also, terminates at Santos. Among the advantages claimed for the scheme are that it will promote rapid communication with provincial centres, and that freights can be reduced 50 per cent. So many important interests are likely to be attacked by this project, that its success seems extremely doubtful.

COFFEE NOTES

—A telegram to the *Gazeta de Notícias*, dated Pirapetanga, Minas Geraes, on the 8th inst., states that with the rains a new blossoming had appeared on the coffee trees, but it was thought this would fall, as the fruit on the trees was already abundant.

—The drought, which was intense, burnt up some of the coffee of the coming crop and caused it to fall. Our opinion, based on the information we have collected, is that those interested should not count, for 1888-89, upon more than 5,000,000 bags. —*Journal do Commercio*, Jan. 8th.

—On the 12th inst. the minister of justice declared to the *Jornal Commercial* that it had proceeded well in ordering that the so-called coffee exchange should not come into operation; for merchandise brokers may not realize operations on the exchange, nor create an exchange for the purchase, or sale, of coffee at auction.

—The *Times* of Ceylon of November 17th estimates the 1888 coffee crop at 165,000 cwt., against a shipment for 1887 of 180,429 cwt. The *Times* says: "Our estimate for coffee is 165,000 cwt., but it is not without some misgiving that we place the amount so high, and only in consequence of strong opinions expressed by friends whose opportunities for arriving at a right conclusion are unrivalled. Taking both the autumn and the spring crops, this has been an exceptionally good blossoming season. In the good old days such a season would have seen nearly a million cwt. leave the island. Now, alas! it is not able to produce more than one-sixth of that quantity—nay, the year's output will not equal that of the last, notwithstanding many advantageous circumstances."

LOCAL NOTES

—The Ouro Preto Gold Mines of Brazil, Limited, has received authorization to transact business in Brazil.

—The minister of marine has sent to Europe after a new electric light apparatus for the ironclad *Aquidaban*.

—The contract for the Osorio monument seems to have been definitely secured by Bernardelli, who is soon to go to Italy for the required material. The monument is to be completed in three years.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* in its annual review seems to have attacked a wasp's nest in pointing out that the minister of finance is not a perfectly infallible financial genius.

—Conselheiro João Manoel Pereira da Silva, the indefatigable candidate for a seat in the Senate from Rio de Janeiro, was at last chosen for that honor on the 9th, although he received the lowest vote of the three candidates elected.

—The minister of agriculture returned here on the 9th, after a short visit to S. Paulo, where he was enthusiastically received, dined, etc. From reports in the press the minister and Senator Prado appear to be on very friendly terms.

—The Villa Isabel zoological garden is now open and drawing well. A terra cotta lion is soon to be added to the collection, and perhaps a Rua do Ouvidor specimen will occasionally lend grace to the enclosure.

—On the 3rd the minister of agriculture asked the Treasury to pay 2,000\$ for 500 copies of the "Revista Antropológica". The price does not seem excessive, but what is this anthropologic review any way?

—If the *Jornal* will permit a trifling correction, we would say that the founder of the astronomical observatory on Mt. Hamilton, California, was James Lick, not "James Sink." It is sometimes important to know a man's real name.

—The manager of the New York Life Insurance Company notifies the creditors of the Beethoven Club that all accounts are to be presented to him for conference. It is a mistake, however, to call this a Yankee dodge to make insurance canvassing easy.

—The arms and munitions ordered in March of last year for the military police force of this city cost 61,162\$240. But, what are policemen to do with repeating rifles, carbines and cartridges? Do they eat them? Or is the Coteipe cabinet preparing for some anticipated trouble?

—We have to record the arrival of Col. Labre, the Bolivian explorer, on the American packet *Advante*. Col. Labre has made extensive journeys on the upper Amazon and its tributaries and is credited with the discovery of a new and practicable route between Bolivia and the Amazon.

—An annual prize of 500\$ has been recently instituted by Dr. R. H. Gunning at the Lyceum de Artes e Offícios and denominated "Imperador do Brazil," to commemorate the restoration of the Emperor's health. The prize will be conferred upon the pupil who, in the judgment of the director, best merits this distinction.

—The committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Portuguese consulate here, according to telegrams received from Lisbon and dated on the 4th inst., declare that there is a deficit of some 207,000\$, but that there are no frauds in the book-keeping, nor any peculation on the part of the employees of the consulate. Perhaps the 207,000\$ walked out by itself!

—O *Paiz* of the 10th states that there are rumors here that orders have been given to withdraw from northern provinces two battalions of regular troops in addition to those already arrived here from the south, and by April the garrison will reach 3,700 men. What this concentration may mean O *Paiz* does not state, but it is certainly disquieting as there are no symptoms of disorder here.

—The total cost of the public gas supply of this city for the past year was 582,052\$357, including costs of exchange to the amount of 54,162\$897. The total number of burners at the opening of the year was 6,310, and at the end 6,654. The gas consumed amounted to a total of 2,514,533 cubic metres, which under the English company's prices would have cost 724,589\$238. The gas supplied, however, was very inferior in quality.

—A new way to collect bad debts, to travesty the old English comedy, has been discovered by a professional "dun" here. On the 7th one of his customers refused payment, whereupon the "dun" brought a bed and bedding, his toilet requisites, etc., and proceeded to camp on the sidewalk before the door of the recalcitrant debtor. He hung up a rack on which he placed his hat and coat, produced a candle, and was making himself comfortable when the police interfered, sending the picknicker to jail and his traps to the public deposit. Debtors must be protected!

—The import duties on raw and refined sugars in Italy have been increased by 11½ *liras* per 100 kilograms.

—The city's gas bill for December amounted to 42,054\$467, including 2,850\$080 differences in exchange. The globe gas bill for the suburbs cost an additional sum of 15,305\$156.

—We regret to note the death, a few days since, of Dr. Domingos Soares Ferreira Penna, of Pará, who is widely known for the intelligent assistance which he gave to Agassiz, Hartt, and other naturalists visiting the Amazon.

—It would seem from a perusal of the aldermanic proceedings that reforms at the Santa Cruz slaughter house are never to be ended. Why not sell the old barrack, and turn the parasites adrift? It would certainly improve the beef.

—It would afford a welcome relief to the great majority of the people of this city if the municipal council would repress the customary musical preparations for Carnival. It is bad enough to be obliged to stand three days of riot, but to have it preceded by a whole month of drums, horns and howls is just a little wearing on the nerves.

—Since our last issue the telegraph has reported a very great increase in the epidemic of cholera now raging in Chili. The latest news, however, shows some diminution in the number of cases. On the 12th there were 45 new cases and 11 deaths in Santiago, and 37 new cases and 19 deaths in Valparaíso. On the 3rd inst. there were 198 new cases and 56 deaths in Valparaíso and 109 new cases and 36 deaths in Santiago. The people were reported as fleeing from the two cities in terror, but have since recovered their courage.

—On the 12th the *Paiz* published a telegram from S. Borja, Rio Grande do Sul, stating that the municipal council had adopted a proposition to petition the General Assembly, through the provincial assembly, for a plebiscite of the nation on the question whether in the event of the Emperor's death it is convenient to leave the succession in the hands of a princess inclined to religious fanaticism and married to a foreign prince. An invitation is extended to all the other municipal bodies of the province to adopt a similar representation.

—A burglar was cleverly caught in a house in this city a few nights ago. The mistress of the house was awakened by his trying to open an inside door. Instead of screaming, she slipped out another way, fastened the outside door which he had forced, and sent for the police. The fellow was fairly trapped, and was taken to the lock-up by the police. On the following day, however, the police authorities called upon the occupants of the house for competent witnesses—catching the fellow in the house and with burglar's tools not appearing to be sufficient testimony.

—The commission appointed by the Dutch government to investigate the character and causes of *beri-beri*, which has caused so many deaths among the Dutch soldiers stationed in the East Indian possessions of that country, has announced results very similar to those obtained by Dr. Lacerda, of the Museu Nacional in this city. A micro-organism has been found in the blood of *beri-beri* patients which when injected into the veins of animals causes the same disease. The same organism was found in the air of rooms occupied by patients, from which it appears to be infectious. Great care in disinfection, ventilation and cleanliness is recommended.

—In October last complaints were made to the government of the dangers to navigation caused by the projecting masts of the *Bahia* sunk off the coast of Goyana. The gunboat *Lamego* was finally sent to the place to take whatever measures might be necessary. On his return the commander of the *Lamego* reported that he could find nothing and presumed that the masts had disappeared. Quite recently, the wreck was seen from the coasting steamer *Pirapetanga*, showing that they have either reappeared, or that the commander of the *Lamego* did not make a very careful search. When the government has any important service of that kind to do, perhaps it would be advisable to hire a fisher man to attend to it.

—A rough, called Narciso, entered an eating house on Rua d'Alfandega a few days since and ordered a dinner. At its conclusion, he started to leave the place without paying, when the proprietor stopped him and demanded the amount due. Narciso at once created a disturbance and tried to get away, when a policeman aided by some spectators, secured him, took a large knife away from him, and then carried him to the police station. In a subsequent attempt to search him, Narciso drew a small knife, wounded a couple of policemen and was safely secured only with great difficulty. On his way to prison he expressed great regret that he had not been able to kill one of the policemen. This cutthroat and dead-beat is a fair specimen of the Rio *capoeira* of which so much has been said.

—The cable between this city and Bahia is again broken.

—The Argentine Republic received 137,000 immigrants last year.

—Dr. Salvador de Mendonça, Brazilian consular general at New York, arrived here on the 9th by the *Advante*.

—A session of the full council of state has been called for the 18th to discuss an extraordinary credit for precautionary measures against the introduction of cholera into Brazil.

—Cholera appears to have again broken out in the Argentine Republic. The *Nación* of the 12th affirmed the existence of about 70 cases in the city of Salta, with 5 deaths on the preceding day.

—The many friends of Dr. O. A. Derby, director of the geological section of the National Museum, will be pleased to hear that he has been elected a corresponding member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

—The guide published by the province of Rio de Janeiro for immigrants has on its title page *Emigração* (emigration). It is an ominous mistake, for there appears to be rather more of the latter, than of the former, at present in the province.

—This year's crop of B. A.'s at the Pedro II college reaches 12. As about 490,000\$ is annually voted for this college, graduates cost the unhappy taxpayer a little over 40,000\$ per head. It seems clear, if the usefulness of the manufactured article be taken into consideration.

—Brazilian titles are unique to an extreme. A citizen has just been created Baron of Good Luck (*Barão de Boa Sorte*), but he appears to have discovered the absurdity of the title, and it will probably be changed. We have all along been apprehensive that once the geographical names in Brazil are exhausted, the steady demand for titles will cause some difficulty in arranging good combinations.

—We regret to see that the *Jornal* of the 12th has undertaken to explain the recent rise in exchange, but we rejoice to see that our colleague recognizes what we have preached: that there is not too much money (currency), and that a banking law of some kind has become necessary. Exchange in Rio is one of those things that, as Lord Dundreary says, "no fellow understands."

—A daily colleague, in defending our Associação Commercial against a charge of inertia, considers that the publication of the annual report is sufficient to render the Associação worthy of applause, and confesses to have availed of information derived from these reports. The Associação is now several years behind-hand with its reports, and if the information derived by the defender is equally fresh, we pity the readers of the journal in question.

—Foot baths are cleanly and healthful, but they are most advantageously taken at home. A rainy day in Rio, through the miserable system by which the water from the house-tops is thrown upon the sidewalks, is a day of excretions to the unfortunate who is obliged to "foot" it in our streets, and his foot-baths are innumerable. Surely it would not be difficult to have the water-spouts connected with the surface water drains, and so permit only a moderate amount of inconvenience to the foot-passenger.

—The minister of empire has authorized the continuation of the Rery "drainage" works during the current year. The drainage in question will principally affect the Treasury. In the meantime, the completion of the Engenho Novo pumping station, which is to cost the Treasury nothing, remains embargoed simply because the government claims the land on which the station is being erected, and which the City Improvements Co. purchased for a high price at its own cost! This is called enlightened administration.

—The *Prensa* of Buenos Aires has discovered a very interesting and ingenious argument to prove that the Argentine Republic is now receiving the largest immigration ever known in any country. The proposition is that as the Argentine Republic with a population of 4,000,000 received 125,000 immigrants last year, while the United States received a maximum of 600,000 when its population was 45,000,000, therefore the former leads the record. It is a queer basis for a mathematical conclusion, but it sounds well all the same.

—According to an article in the paid columns of the *Jornal* the New York Life Insurance Co. recently submitted a question to the most important policy-holders in Pará as to whether the company should pay the insurance on the life of a man whose death was due to the use of alcoholic liquors, notwithstanding the fact that a clause in the policy exempted the company from such payment. The Pará people decided that the insurance should be paid in full, as might have been expected, which will be done. Would it not be well for the company to now strike out that clause, as the precedent established will make such payments necessary hereafter?

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE

—We have seen extracts from Antwerp papers giving the rules of the coffee exchange there, which has been organized by some of the most respectable firms in that city. A Rotterdam circular also shows that the immovable Dutchman has been interested in coffee speculation, and the question remains as we have already placed it, viz: only in Rio has commercial morality arrived at the point, where speculation is to be discontinued.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIROBALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1887

For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited,
Lovel J. Mullins, Manager.
Henry Scott, actg. Accountant.

BALANCE SHEET. 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

E. & O. E.
Rio de Janeiro, 5th January, 1888.
Visconde de Figueiredo, President.
Eduardo A. de Brito e Cunha, Accountant.

SALUS OF STOCKS AND SHARES

January 5.		
17	Five per cent. apólices.....	938 00
110	Banco do Brazil.....	247 00
59	Banco Commercial, 2 series w/10%.....	112 00
59	Banco Internacional.....	205 00
50	do 2 series.....	39 00
841	deh. Sacrosancta R.R. 100\$.....	62 1/2
50	Genal Insula Convds.....	31 50
24	Canadense Convds.....	204 00
100	hyp. nutes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%].....	74 00

90 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (600) 73 0/1
42 " do [gold 500]..... 92 000

ATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN

20	Braz. Imp. Cent. Bahia	18—19
100	do do del. stock 6 per cent..	109—111
100	do do del. 6 per ct.....	109—111
100	Campos & Carangula del. 6 1/2 per ct.	102—104

100	Comê d'Eu, lêm, 7 per ct. guar.	336-1/4
100	do do, deb. 5½ per ct.	99-70/100
100	D. Theresa Christina deb. 5½ per cent.	78-80
100	do 7 per ct. guar.	5-80
100	Great Western of Brazil 7 per ct. guar.	18-19
100	do 6 per ct. deb. stock.	118-20/100
100	Imp. Ri.az. Natal & Nova Cruz	7-8
100	do do deb. 5½ per ct.	88-90
100	Minas & Rio Lêm, 7 per ct. guar.	79½-80 1/2
100	do deb. 6 per ct.	107-109
100	Mogoya lêm, 5 per ct.	108½-110
100	Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburgo deb. 6½	95-98
100	Recife & S. Francisco 7 per ct. guar.	103-105
100	do do deb. 5½ per ct.	103-105
100	S. Paulo 7 per ct. guar.	40-49
100	do do deb. stock 5½ per ct.	123-135
100	S. Paulo & Rio deb. 6 per ct.	104-105
100	do do do and veils.	104-105
100	Southern Brazilian.	95½-96 1/2
100	do do 6 per ct. bred.	117-119
100	West. S. Paulo deb. 7 per ct.	108-111

Steamers loading for United States.....	3
Stock in 1st hands.....	220,000 b
—	
Stock at SANTOS this morning, 1st and 2nd hands.....	300,000 b

WEEKLY SUMMARY

	January 6
Shipment for United States during the week..	21,000 b
do for Europe etc do ..	12,000 "
Sailing clearances for the United States	"
Steamer clearances do (1)	20,000 "
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	12,000 "
Freights by steamer	45 c & 5%
do sail	17 1/6
Steamers landing for United States	3
Stock in hand	220,000 b

MARKET REPORT

Rio de Janeiro, 14th January 1888

Exports

Coffee.—There appears to have been a considerable movement in the market since our last report. On the other brokers somewhat modified quotations, and on the 24th the rates were reduced to those we give below. Receipts are small for the ten days under review, but we are informed that this collection is due to the heavy rains in the coffee zone, which have prevented shipment. This rain has been of great benefit to the coffee crop, and there seems to be no reasonable doubt, that the 1888-89 crop will be one of the largest ever marketed. We have had several reports from relative to our estimate of the Rio and Santos crops, and estimate as to the first has been endorsed by the *Jornal do Commercio*, and as to the latter, the S. Paulo correspondents of the *Jornal* estimates it at 7,750,000 bags. If there is a doubt as to the difference, we incline to believe that our estimate of 3,000,000 bags will prove to be about correct. It must be remembered that with the extension of railways, we enabled to market much more coffee to-day, than was formerly possible, and we believe that Rio and Santos can now export 8,000,000 bags of coffee with facility.

Shipments since our last report have been :
37,897 bays for the United States

13,995	"	Europe
"	"	Cape of Good Hope
3,258	"	Elsewhere
<hr/>		
55,150	100 per cent.	

For the same time the daily clearances at the custom house have been :

21,000 bags for the United States

10,999	"	Enope
—	"	Cape of Good Hope
696	"	Elsewhere
32,695	bag.	

The vessels cleared for the same period are:

United States:	
Jan. 7 New York Br str <i>Danah</i>	25,197
9 do <i>Alvaredo</i>	20,980
13 Baltimore Amer bk <i>Servicio</i>	8,174
Europe:	
Jan. 4 Hamburg Ger str <i>Pedro</i>	3,087
5 Havre Pr str <i>de Peranahon</i>	7,160
9 London Br str <i>Alondra</i>	3,613
Antwerp do.....	3,015
12 Hamburg Ger str <i>Bucara</i>	2,868
10 Antwerp do <i>Kronprinz R.</i>	250

Rhenish:

Jan. 5 Valparaiso Br str <i>Armonia</i>	714
7 River Plate Br str <i>Niger</i>	530

N. R. We regret to say that our tables published in the past number are incorrect. We sent our copy to Messrs. Karl Vahl & Co. to ensure whether the *Requie*, sailed on the 30th ult., had coffee engaged, and he was informed that none had been shipped. Later the consignee posted a note showing that the *Requie* had loaded 4,375 bags for Mediterranean ports. It is of no great importance, but surely common courtesy might be shown by steamship agents to the press.

Receipts for the past ten days have averaged 7,169 bags per day, against 7,866 bags for the preceding twelve days. The daily average since the 1st inst. has been:

7,178 bags	
Jan. 5	7,397
6	7,783
7	7,647
8	7,733
9	7,386
10	7,719

Brokers' quotations were this morning:

	per 100 lbs.	per 100 lbs.
Washed.....	63.30	63.20
Superior.....	63.30	63.20
Good first.....	63.30	63.20
Regular first.....	63.30	63.20
Ordinary first.....	63.30	63.20
Good second.....	63.30	63.20
Ordinary second.....	63.30	63.20
Capitania.....	63.30	63.20
Recalls.....	63.30	63.20

Stock now this morning estimated to be 284-287,000 bags.

Vessels landing and to land.

	bags.
New York Amer str <i>Advance</i>	17,500
do Br str <i>Katla</i>	21,000
do <i>Alvaredo</i>	5,000
do Amer lug <i>Gail Tilling</i>	15,000
Baltimore Amer bk <i>Alondra</i>	4,000
New Orleans Br str <i>Alondra</i>	15,000
Hamburg Br str <i>Alondra</i>	4,000
Lisbon Co. Br lug <i>Alondra</i>	4,000

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	Jan. 11	Jan. 12	Jan. 13	since Jan. 1
Receipts.....	8,802	6,322	5,680	8,971	4,667	11,184	3,068	10,018	4,114	6,667	97,454
Shipments U. States.....	3,047	3,047	12,810	12,810	--	9,150	473	880	5,550	5,768	43,667
" Europe.....	9,087	9,102	--	4,066	--	2,622	--	209	2,109	780	17,007
" Cape.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
" Elsewhere.....	--	134	--	241	--	1,319	391	240	190	367	3,087
Total Shipments.....	2,115	5,933	--	17,447	--	13,078	674	1,289	7,258	6,913	64,161
Clearances.....	1,714	3,968	--	3,600	--	11,500	279	1,112	8,577	2,955	3,268
Stock.....	377,000	378,000	284,000	272,000	280,000	278,000	281,000	291,500	289,000	287,000	--
Average price Ordinary 1st per cwt.....	14.30	14.30	--	14.30	--	10.490	9.950	9.950	9.900	9.850	--
do Good and.....	9.30	9.30	--	9.30	--	9.300	9.000	9.000	9.000	9.000	--
Exchange on London.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	--	24 1/2	--	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	--
Freight per steamer, 3 1/2 per cent.....	45 c	45 c	--	45 c	--	45 c	45 c	45 c	45 c	45 c	--

N. R.—We have somewhat modified this table to accord with the notes furnished us. The clearances show the number of bags on which duties are paid daily at our custom house.

Imports.

The markets have been very quiet, with receipts of most articles moderate. Flour has been four and quotations are rather higher. Two invoices of White pine have come in, both of which are on order, and receipts of Kerosene have also been considerable. The modification in our import trade, through which dealers are importing to meet the requirements of their business, is daily becoming more marked and we are likely to have but little of interest to report regarding our import market hereafter.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Auray, from Baltimore:	
Casilla.....	2,150 bbls.
Colman.....	1,800 "
Mr. Vernon.....	1,800 "
Ceylon.....	700 "
Silver Spring.....	600 "
Rockland.....	250 "
Johnson's Best.....	125 "
	7,425 bbls.

Advance, from United States:

Rockland.....	500 "
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Dallas, from River Plate:

800 bags.....	400 "
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Moudego, do:

500 bags.....	250 "
	8,575 bbls.

Sales and withdrawals, including some 6,000 bbls. (12,000 bags) of River Plate flour, which will be shipped to Europe, as it is out of condition, have been about equal to the receipts, and stock in hand is estimated to be:

18,500 bbls. American	
7,500 " Trieste	
6,500 " River Plate	
26,500 bbls.	

Brokers report the market firm at the following quotations:

Trieste.....	13 1/2
Richmond 1st.....	15 3/4
do 2nd.....	13 3/4
Baltimore 1st.....	15 3/4
do 2nd.....	14 3/4
Western Int.....	14 3/4
River Plate.....	10 3/4
New Zealand.....	10 3/4
City Mills.....	11 3/4

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil, and nominal quotations are 30¢-32¢ per doz. with the market steady.

White Pine.—Receipts are 65,305 feet per *Requie* *Hannover* and 258,918 feet per *Oliva Thurne* from New York, and on order. We may quote the market steady at 10 c. per foot.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts and quotations nominal.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 10,500 cases per *Requie* *Hannover* and 10,000 cases per *Oliva Thurne* from New York. Brokers report the market flat at \$3.00-3.05 per case.

Lard.—Receipts are 25 kegs per *Requie* *Hannover*, 500 per *Advance* and 2,000 per *Auray*, all from the United States. The market is firm at 36 c. per lb. for invoices.

Coin.—Receipts since our last report are 1,706 tons per *Alvaredo* from Cardiff. The *Prince Victor*, from Cardiff, proceeded to the River Plate.

Cement.—No receipts are reported and quotations are unchanged.

Rice.—Receipts are a few hundred bags from Europe, and brokers quote at \$3.50-3.55 per bag for lots.

Rosin.—Receipts are 240 bbls. per *Requie* *Hannover* and 75 bbls. per *Advance* from the United States. Quotations are unchanged at \$6.00-11.00 per bbl. as to quality and weight.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 50 cases from New York. Last quotations were 40¢-45¢ per kilo.

Brain.—The *San Antonio* brought 993 bags from the River Plate. We may quote this quality of brain at \$2.50-2.60 per bag.

Hay.—Only 30 bales have been received since our last, and we may continue quotations at 65¢-68¢ per kilo.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 2,346 bags per *Carroll* from the River Plate, and brokers quote at \$4.00-4.30 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts are some hundreds of cases from Europe, and the market has improved. We may quote this at \$2.00-2.50 per case, and cases at \$18.00-20.00, and the market firm.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 4.

NEW YORK.—Amer bk *Requie* *Hannover*; 525 tons; Havener; 57 drs; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.

MACAO.—Nor lug *Fingal*; 336 tons; Fingal; 30 drs; salt to order.

JAN. 5.

CARDIFF.—Nor bk *Prince Victor*; 1774 tons; Ponder; 47 drs; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

JAN. 6.

NEW YORK.—Amer bk *Oliva Thurne*; 677 tons; Corbett; 63 drs; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.

OSAKO.—Port bk *Alondra*; 324 tons; Campos; 48 drs; sundries to Yaga Pinto & Co.

JAN. 7.

NOVA PALMIRA.—Ger bk *Heinrich*; 263 tons; Nagel; 27 drs; wheat to Glanelli & Co.

ARACUJO.—Port bk *Alondra*; 306 tons; Gualvarez; 71 drs; sundries to C. Ambraches & Co.

JAN. 8.

CARDIFF.—Br bk *Kate Burville*; 688 tons; Hall; 55 drs; coal to Brazilian Coal company.

MACAO.—Nor lug *Fingal*; 196 tons; Siversee; 2 drs; salt to order.

PARO.—Ger bk *Alondra*; 140 tons; Dodege; 9 drs; salt to Fonseca & Cunha.

—Ger bk *Alondra*; 140 tons; Dodege; 9 drs; salt to Fonseca & Cunha.

—Dan lug *Alondra*; 183 tons; Dodege; 11 drs; sundries to Joao Jose dos Reis & Co.

JAN. 13.

BALTIMORE.—Amer bk *Alondra*; 665 tons; Klags; 6 drs; sundries to Levering & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 4.

AMSTERDAM.—Br bk *Requie* *Hannover*; 1299 tons; Gonlon; ballast.

VICTORIA.—Ger bk *Hannover*; 241 tons; Geralt; do.

JAN. 5.

BALTIMORE.—Br bk *Alondra* *Burville*; 894 tons; Haines; ballast.

JAN. 7.

CARDIFF.—Br ship *Stewart Freeman*; 1508 tons; Raynold; ballast.

JAN. 8.

NEW ORLEANS.—Br bk *St. Henry Lawrence*; 1220 tons; Chambers; ballast.

MONTREAL.—Nor bk *Prince Victor*; 1214 tons; Ponder; same cargo.

JAN. 10.

PANAMA.—Nor bk *Alondra*; 214 tons; Nielsen; ballast.

JAN. 17.

BALTIMORE.—Aust bk *Hyperion*; 935 tons; Zoon; ballast.

—Br bk *Alondra* *Lytle*; 1246 tons; Duncan; do.

PERANAH.—Ger bk *Alondra*; 214 tons; Ulrich; do.

JAN. 20.

CARDIFF.—Amer ship *William Topscott*; 1593 tons; Fairbairn; ballast.

JAN. 23.

JERSEY.—Br bk *Alondra*; 136 tons; Le Clerc; ballast.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

HAMBURG.—Br ship *Alondra*; same cargo.

BALTIMORE.—Br bk *Alondra*; same cargo.

CARDIFF.—Br ship *Alondra*; same cargo.

BALTIMORE.—Amer bk *Alondra*; same cargo.

ARRIVALS AND CHARTERS.

There have been very little doing in the market. The charters reported since our last are: Br lug *Alondra*, London to Cardiff, 300 and Saverd lug *Alondra*, Channel to, salt hites, 270 drs. Br ship *Alondra*, Cardiff and Liverpool, general cargo, £1,300. Br lug *Alondra* and Nor bk *Alondra*, London to Rio, general cargo, 2,800 drs.

Foreign steamers:

	45¢ per bag	45¢ per bag
New York.....	45¢	45¢
London.....	45¢	45¢
Liverpool.....	45¢	45¢
Antwerp.....	45¢	45¢
Hamburg.....	45¢	45¢
Havre.....	45¢	45¢
Bordeaux.....	45¢	45¢
Marseilles.....	45¢	45¢
Tripoli.....	45¢	45¢
Genoa.....	45¢	45¢
United States, North.....	45¢	45¢
Channel Co. }	45¢	45¢
Lisbon Co. }	45¢	45¢

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

<i>Amos</i>	Fernandina	28 Oct.	
<i>Alondra</i>	Panama	31 Oct.	
<i>Alondra</i>	Marseilles		
<i>Alondra</i>	Newport		
<i>Alondra</i>	Cardiff	28 Nov.	
<i>Alondra</i>	Cardiff		
<i>Alondra</i>	Bristol		
<i>Alondra</i>	Cardiff	18 Nov.	
<i>Alondra</i>	Greenock	5 Oct.	
<i>Alondra</i>	Cardiff	10 Dec.	
<i>Alondra</i>	Oporto		
<i>Alondra</i>	Hamburg		
<i>Alondra</i>	At New York		
<i>Alondra</i>	Antwerp		
<i>Alondra</i>	Paspebie	22 Nov.	
<i>Alondra</i>	Trieste	22 Oct.	
<i>Alondra</i>	Panama		
<i>Alondra</i>	Newport	5 Dec.	
<i>Alondra</i>	Panama		
<i>Alondra</i>	Newcastle	8 Oct.	
<i>Alondra</i>	Greenock	17 Dec.	
<i>Alondra</i>	Cardiff	12 Dec.	
<i>Alondra</i>	Swansea		
<i>Alondra</i>	Cardiff	23 Oct.	

<i>John Dabie</i>	Leith		
<i>John Dabie</i>	Hamburg	19 Dec.	
<i>John Dabie</i>	New York	27 Nov.	
<i>John Dabie</i>	Baltimore	3 Dec.	
<i>John Dabie</i>	Newport	22 Nov.	
<i>John Dabie</i>	St. Louis		
<i>John Dabie</i>	Liverpool		
<i>John Dabie</i>	Oporto		
<i>John Dabie</i>	Cardiff	10 Dec.	
<i>John Dabie</i>	London		
<i>John Dabie</i>	Antwerp		
<i>John Dabie</i>	Cardiff		
<i>John Dabie</i>	Brunswick		
<i>John Dabie</i>	Newcastle	18 Nov.	
<i>John Dabie</i>	Brunswick		
<i>John Dabie</i>	Swansea		
<i>John Dabie</i>	Cardiff		
<i>John Dabie</i>	Cardiff	17 Nov.	
<i>John Dabie</i>	Cardiff	21 Nov.	
<i>John Dabie</i>	Cardiff		
<i>John Dabie</i>	Cardiff	28 Nov.	
<i>John Dabie</i>	Cardiff		
<i>John Dabie</i>	Cardiff	15 Dec.	
<i>John Dabie</i>	Cardiff	17 Nov.	
<i>John Dabie</i>	Cardiff		

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Jan. 4	V. de Santos Fr	Havre 21d	F. Mazon
5	Rapide	Wellington 2nd	Wilson Sons & C
6	Alondra	P. Alegre 1st	Norton, M'W & C
7	V. de Santos Fr	Santos 2nd	F. Mazon
8	Alondra	Liverpool 2nd	Wilson Sons & C
9	Dalton Br	River Plate 2nd	Norton, M'W & C
10	Rapide	Liverpool 2nd	F. Mazon
11	Alondra	Santos 2nd	Mess. Maritimes
12	Rapide	Bordeaux 17d	In distress
13	Alondra	New York 2nd	Royal Mail
14	Alondra	River Plate 2nd	Norton, M'W & C
15	Alondra	Liverpool 2nd	F. Mazon
16	Alondra	Santos 2nd	J. H. Bellamy & C
17	Alondra	Santos 2nd	E. Johnson & C
18	Alondra	Santos 2nd	J. N. Viçarini & F
19	Alondra	Santos 2nd	Johnston & C
20	Alondra	Santos 2nd	Walter, H. & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Jan. 5	Destero Gr	Hamburg	Sundries
6	Kingship Br	London	do

SANTOS.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report, dated January 2nd.

Coffee.—Opening strong at the advance, our market eased off about 10th ult. but has since hardened and closed steady. Exchange has advanced, increasing sterling cost and hampering 90. Receipts have averaged 3,473 bags against 11,558 bags in 1885 and 6,901 bags in 1886. Since July 1st to date they reach 614,960 bags, against 1,548,666 bags in 1886 and 1,405,435 bags in 1885.

Our brokers' return sales of 199,000 bags. Stocks are to day 277,000 bags in first hands and 23,000 bags in second hands, against 368,000 bags last month. Loading 54,000 bags.

Shipments for the month: United States, 38,754 bags, Europe 117,194 bags and Rio and coast 779; total 156,587 bags.

The clearances have been:

United States: 117,194 bags.

New York: 38,754 bags.

Europe: 117,194 bags.

Rio and coast: 779 bags.

Hampton Roads: 117,194 bags.

Mobile: 117,194 bags.

Charleston: 117,194 bags.

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Charleston: 117,194 bags.

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
330,672,100,000	320,478,900,000	Apelotee..... Jan. July.....	5 7/8	200—1,000	953,000	950,000—953,000
50,000,000 000	50,000,000 000	do..... do.....	4 7/8	1,000 000	—	—
4,138,400 000	4,138,400 000	do..... do.....	6 7/8	1,000 000	1,210 000	—
190,000 000	190,000 000	do..... do.....	6 7/8	1,000 000	1,210 000	—
18,838,000 000	18,838,000 000	do..... do.....	6 7/8	1,000 000	1,210 000	—
37,141,000 000	37,141,000 000	do..... do.....	6 7/8	1,000 000	1,210 000	—
10,212,100 000	7,939,000 000	do..... do.....	6 7/8	200—300	98 1/2	—
—	1,339,300,000	do..... do.....	5 7/8	100,000	100 1/2	—
—	3,059,100 000	do..... do.....	6 7/8	100 000	73 1/2	—
—	3,643,900 000	do..... do.....	5 7/8	11,155	92,000	92,000—93,000
—	5,139,700 000	do..... do.....	6 7/8	100 000	83 1/2	—
—	6,721,100 000	do..... do.....	6 7/8	100 000	70 1/2	70 1/2—71 1/2

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
330,672,100,000	320,478,900,000	Apelotee..... Jan. July.....	5 7/8	200—1,000	953,000	950,000—953,000
50,000,000 000	50,000,000 000	do..... do.....	4 7/8	1,000 000	—	—
4,138,400 000	4,138,400 000	do..... do.....	6 7/8	1,000 000	1,210 000	—
190,000 000	190,000 000	do..... do.....	6 7/8	1,000 000	1,210 000	—
18,838,000 000	18,838,000 000	do..... do.....	6 7/8	1,000 000	1,210 000	—
37,141,000 000	37,141,000 000	do..... do.....	6 7/8	1,000 000	1,210 000	—
10,212,100 000	7,939,000 000	do..... do.....	6 7/8	200—300	98 1/2	—
—	1,339,300,000	do..... do.....	5 7/8	100,000	100 1/2	—
—	3,059,100 000	do..... do.....	6 7/8	100 000	73 1/2	—
—	3,643,900 000	do..... do.....	5 7/8	11,155	92,000	92,000—93,000
—	5,139,700 000	do..... do.....	6 7/8	100 000	83 1/2	—
—	6,721,100 000	do..... do.....	6 7/8	100 000	70 1/2	70 1/2—71 1/2

From Messrs. Thomson & Co's Market Report, dated December 31st.

Killings of cattle have continued on a moderate scale and up to date about 25,000 head have been killed, against 22,000 in 1885 and 20,000 in 1886. Considering the dull position of all kinds of *saladeros* produce, very high prices have been paid for cattle so far, and for this reason a good many *saladeros* have not yet commenced working, preferring to wait until supplies of cattle may increase sufficiently to enable them to buy at reasonable figures.

It seems that European buyers have become cognizant of the deterioration which the River Plate hides, formerly so generally preferred to all other qualities, have undergone in late years, which deterioration no doubt is a consequence of the effort made by *estancieros*, to improve the quality of the meat of the animals, by means of crossing the breed with imported bulls—much to the detriment of the quality of the hides. We beg to state that this mode of proceeding has not been adopted yet in our province and we should not be surprised to see Rio Grande hides shortly occupy a position preponderant to all other South American descriptions.

Exports of hides 1887 1886

United States.....	190,789	71,164	260,704
Europe.....	458,941	189,617	364,492

Insurance.**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 7 de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottom.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

*E. W. May,*RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.**HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.**

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

*Norton, Megaw & Co.*No. 82, Rua 1^a de Março, Rio de Janeiro.**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund.... £ 440,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

*E. W. May,*RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraity.**NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Okell, Mourão & Wilson,

87, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.

Telephone No. 193.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.**FIRE AND MARINE.**Fire Risks
Authorized 1870Marine Risks
Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça das Marilhas.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds.... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Cantelaria.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMTD.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swanwick & Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara.

Telephone No. 477.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797

Losses paid..... £5,500,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swanwick & Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara.

Telephone No. 477.

Shipping.**THOMAS NORTON'S**

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1805

Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River.

For Freight and General information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1888

Date	Steamer	Destination
Jan. 15	Trent....	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 24	Mondego.	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 26th and 10th, proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter also calling at Santos.

The steamers homeward continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 24th of every month.

For freight and passage apply at
Rua do General Camara No. 2,
(Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILING FOR NEW YORK
FINANCE, Capt. BAKER 3rd Feb. 1888.

The fine packet

ADVANCE,

Captain LORD,

on return from Santos will sail 18th January at 10 a.m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO,

(entering the two last named ports)

PARÁ, BARRIADOS and St. THOMAS

Passage Rates

	cabin	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	— gold
New York.....	\$145	\$75
" & back....	\$275	— "

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marilhas

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio

STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS

Nova Empresa de Barcos a Vapor. Par the transport of passengers & baggage on board Steamers. Also towing of Vessels.

For information at the office of the Company, No. 6, Praça 28 de Setembro, (antigo Largo da Princesa), Telephone 435, with Mr. Valente on the Cais Novo do Largo do Paço, or with

Swanwick & Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara.

Telephone No. 477

THE STUDY.

A Day and Boarding School for Girls and Young Ladies.

PRINCIPALS.

Miss Hamilton Miller—Miss Fergus

School terms commence in January, April and September.

Long known as a high class Educational establishment and as offering every advantage as such.

The Principals aim at giving their pupils a thorough education by providing an ample staff of First Class Teachers and Lecturers.

Foreign languages taught as on the Continent and spoken by Principals and pupils during class hours.

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LONDON, N. W.

For further information apply to

Mr. Victor Fergus.

Rua do General Camara, No. 58.

Banks.**ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)**

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

Capital.....	£ 1,000,000
Divid. paid up.....	£ 500,000
Reserve Fund.....	£ 200,000

Draws on

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital.....	£ 1,500,000
Capital paid up.....	£ 600,000
Reserve fund.....	£ 300,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co., HAMBURG.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital. 20,000,000\$000

President

Visconde de Figueiredo

Managing Director

Edward Herdman, Esq

This bank draws on

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons—London

Messrs. De Rothschild Frères—Paris

Dentsche Bank.....

Hamburg

Banque d'Anvers.....

Brussels

Banca Generale, and agencies.....

Antwerp

Banco Hipotecario de España, and agencies.....

Madrid

Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....

Lisbon

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited.....

Buenos Ayres

Messrs. G. Amisick & Co.....

New York

Banco de Oporto, and agencies.....

Oporto

Banco de Bahia, and agencies.....

Bahia

Banco de Pernambuco, and agencies.....

Pernambuco

Banco de Santos, and agencies.....

Santos

Banco de Rio de Janeiro, and agencies.....

Rio de Janeiro

Banco de São Paulo, and agencies.....

São Paulo

Banco de Porto Alegre, and agencies.....

Porto Alegre

Banco de Montevideo, and agencies.....

Montevideo

Banco de Buenos Ayres, and agencies.....

Buenos Ayres

Banco de Lima, and agencies.....

Lima

Banco de Valparaíso, and agencies.....

Valparaíso

Banco de Santiago, and agencies.....

Santiago

Banco de Concepción, and agencies.....

Concepción

Banco de Valdivia, and agencies.....

Valdivia

Banco de Temuco, and agencies.....

Temuco

Banco de Antofagasta, and agencies.....

Antofagasta

Banco de Iquique, and agencies.....

Iquique

Banco de Arica, and agencies.....

Arica

Banco de Copacabana, and agencies.....

Copacabana

Banco de Sucre, and agencies.....

Sucre

Banco de Potosí, and agencies.....

Potosí

Banco de Oruro, and agencies.....

Oruro

Banco de La Paz, and agencies.....

La Paz

Banco de Cochabamba, and agencies.....

Cochabamba

Banco de Sucre, and agencies.....

Sucre

Banco de Potosí, and agencies.....

Potosí

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Oruro

Banco de La Paz, and agencies.....

La Paz

Banco de Cochabamba, and agencies.....

Cochabamba

Banco de Sucre, and agencies.....

Sucre

Banco de Potosí, and agencies.....

Potosí

Banco de Oruro, and agencies.....

Oruro

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co**WINE MERCHANTS.**

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

A. LEBOZ GONCALVES, Exporter of Madeiran Wines;

G. PARRELL & Co., Exporter of Bordelais Wines;

E. KERVY MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognac and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and workshops: No. 18, Travessa do Ovidio, 1st floor, Caixa no Correo No. 906. Rio de Janeiro

HOLMAN'S LIVER PADS.**GENUINE CARLSBADER SALTS**

For sale by

Anatã d'Oliveira & Gad,

No. 14, Rua Sete de Setembro. Drugists.

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Photographs of every description taken with the greatest perfection.

View of Rio de Janeiro and vicinity. Views from the Northern Provinces taken by Mr. Maurice Lambert during a three years journey made for that special purpose. 14-25.

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Imported by

*Andrew Steele & Co.*No. 72, Rua 1^a de Março.**NOW READY****Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro.**

The publishers beg to announce the completion of this guide for the city of Rio de Janeiro for English-speaking travellers, which comprises descriptions of the bay and city, a historical sketch of the city, brief descriptions of the more important public edifices, squares and gardens, and a guide for some of the excursions in and about the city which travellers generally have time to make. It contains 228 pages, map and frontispiece. A part of the edition will be bound with photographs.

Price 2\$500; do, with photographs 5\$000.
For sale at this office.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the *British and American Mail*. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1882 the style of the publication was still further changed by its increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 15th volume (January, 1888) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from the policy which has hitherto been pursued will be made. The Rio News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil, founded on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, this News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 1\$8 per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

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